#### Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-S-Our Don Juans. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-19 a. m. until 10 p.

Industrial Fair.
BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-A Parier Match.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Lady or the Tiger! BROADWAY THEATRE-8-1he lawy or co-CASING-8-Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Ministrels. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Dollars and Cents. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Puritania. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The White Squadron GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Henry VIII. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Robin Hood. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Squater Severeignty, HERRIGAN'S THEATRE-S 15-Magic. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip

ROSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Captain Letterbiair.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 c. m. to 11 p. m.

Food Expection.

ALMER'S THEATRE-S 15-The Masked Ball. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8 15-Ye Earlie Tiouble STANDARD THEATRE-8 15-Jane. STAR THEATRE-8 15-Rip Van Winkle. INION SQUARE THEATRE-8 10 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-A Fair Rebel.

### Business Notices

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1892.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The P. and O. steamer Bokhara was wrecked by a typhoon in the China Sea; only hirty-four of the persons on board were saved. == There have been 17,062 cases of cholera in Hamburg, with 7,598 deaths. = The Wahehe tribe, in East Africa, attacked the German station at Mpwapwa, killing and wounding many of its defenders. - The trial of Thomas Neili or charges of poisoning several women was begun in - Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic .- A fugitive tramp, who had robbed a milkman, was shot and killed by the chief of police of Port Jervis. - Governor Flower will issue a statement to-day, it is said, declaring October 21 to be not a legal holiday, ...... John V. Cockroft was nominated to succeed General Husted in the Assembly. === Mrs. Harrison's condition was better than for several days. A new hymnal was adopted by the Episcopal General Convention - The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Miner law in Michigan, by which Presidential electors will be elected by districts === Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter declining to be present in Chicago at the

World's Fair dedication. City and Suburban,-The Harrison and Reid Club of the paper trade had a banner-raising and enthusiastic mass-meeting, addressed by Warner Miller and other orators. - A crowded mass-meeting of colored Republicans was held at Cooper Union, and was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Derrick, ex-Governor Pinchback and others. - A generous gift of a home for convalescents was made to St. Luke's Hospital on easy conditions. === Republican candidates for Congress, the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen were nominated. - Stocks opened active and higher, but Northern Pacific was exceptionally weak; on realizations and room selling there was a general decline from best prices, and the market

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair with slight thermal changes. Tempera ture yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees: lowest, 56 average, 60 1-2.

Some of the Tammany city officials perceive the necessity of being on their good behavior at this time. So they have put in estimates for 1893 which are smaller than the amounts allowed for their departments this year. They are entitled to whatever credit such Spartan virtue deserves. If the people who pay the taxes think that their burdens will be reduced in consequence, they will be likely to perceive their error later on. What the Board of Estimate is now considering are only the provisional

Register to-morrow!

Chicago is putting on its heliday garb in anticipation of what is to take place on Thursday and Friday, and is already gorgeously arrayed in flags, bunting and all the colors of the rainbow. Many of the buildings are said to be decorated with much taste, vast sums of tinuously supported and remains to this day money being expended for this purpose. There is some dissatisfaction over the route laid out for Friday's parade, but if this was chosen in order to make the parade a secondary affair as compared with the dedication exercises, it would seem that good judgment rather than had had been displayed. New-York had nothing but its parades; Chicago is bound to give the first place to the exercises on the Fair happy that it can do so.

Another important body of business men has been organized efficiently in behalf of the Republican cause and the Republican ticket. They comprise the paper and associated trades, the bers of which raised a campaign banner day at noon and then held an enthusiastic

by ex-Senator Warner Miller, William Irwin Martin, president of the Paper Trade Harrison and Reid Club: Edward R. Gurney and others. This club premises to have 4,000 men in line in the parade of business men which is soon to take place. The business community is constantly giving evidences of its wise conservatism in supporting so successful an Administration as that of President Harrison.

Reports received from the cities where the econd day of registration occurred last Saturday are of the most encouraging character. The registration is far ahead of last year, indicating a degree of interest in the present ampaign that is exceedingly gratifying. The eitizens of New-York and Brooklyn must bestir themselves to keep in step with the people living in the other cities of the State. next opportunity to register here gomes tomorrow. It should be improved by everybody who has not already registered. The hours in New-York are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; in Brooklyn from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

### A DANGEROUS SCHEME.

Democrats are extremely anxious to have voters believe that Democratic victory would not bring back the era of wildcat and reddog currency. They dodge discussion of the question as far as possible, having found out that no sophistry will induce the people to vote for the abolition of the simple, uniform and absolutely safe National currency now in use. It is the Democratic habit to sneer at the ques tion when it cannot be entirely ignored, as if it were absurd to suppose that the National platform meant anything, or that practical business men who are Democrats would ever permit the National currency to be abolished.

This is dishonorable evasion. Democrats who are practical and successful business men, and extremely practical politicians also, who are desperately determined to revive the State bank system. They know the enormous political power which can be exerted through State banks authorized to issue circulating notes. They reason that a safe system can be provided in some States, and particularly their own. They know that the inferior currency which other States are sure to authorize will put those States, and the business men of those States, far behind in the struggle for commercial advantage and profit. For the incalculable losses and infinite trouble to which the people would be subjected by having more than forty different kinds of paper in circulation instead of only one, these Democrats care nothing in comparison with the partisan and personal advantages sought.

Many influential Democrats are openly arguing for the adoption of the State bank system. pretending to believe that it would be safe everywhere, though they must know perfectly well that in most of the States it world result, just as it did in old Democratic times, in the authorization of political banks of issue by the hundred without any real security for the people. They caused the adoption of the plank in the Democratic platform which deliberately proposes the repeal of the prohibitory tax on State bank circulation. The platform was scrutinized with the greatest care by some of the shrewdest friends of Mr. Cleveland, who were every hour in telegraphic communication with him. That plank would never have been permitted to be reported or adopted if these managers on behalf of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland himself, had not been willing to take the responsibility of the change proposed.

It is simply an insult to these gentlemen to suggest that they suffered a pledge to be given in the platform which they and the candidate they represent never intended to carry out. If they believed the change impracticable, dangerous or wrong, and yet without objection allowed the platform to go as it stands, they conspired with Mr. Cleveland to cheat the pose that they calculated upon evading the issue successfully in Eastern States and in commercial centres, and carrying the country on other issues, and believed that the party could then secure through the State banks political power enough to defy public indignation after the change had been made. Nor can any man tell how great a political power the monopoly of note-issuing would possess if transferred from non-partisan National hands to the hands of partisans in control of State

The people do not want to abolish a simple uniform and safe National corrency; the Democratic managers are quite aware of that. Experience has proved, and all the people know that the management of the banking system under the National Government has been absolutely free from partisan bias. When it is urged that the National bank system must go down, the people answer with Senator Sherman: "That we can prevent if we see fit, by providing that National banks may issue notes upon other securities than Government But the provision ought to be by the bonds." National Government, the same for all the States, so that the notes of all the banks shall have the same security, and all the banks shall have the same National supervision and the same absolutely non-partisan control. It is not safe for the business men of the country to take it for granted that this part of the Democratic platform means nothing and threatens no evil. The only security they can have against the threatened revolution in the currency is by the defeat of the Democratic party, and the election of a President who is publicly committed to resist such a change.

# ENGLAND NOT THE WORLD.

Some of our Democratic adversaries accuse the Republican party of preaching the un-Christian doctrine of hatred of Europe. But how can that be? The European Continent outside of England protects national industries. and that is the tariff policy of the Republican party. The same Continental nations make Reciprocity treaties on Protection lines with one another and with the United States; and that is also the commercial policy of the Republican party. Is it evidence of hatred of Europe that the Republican party stands for the same principles which regulate the industrial progress and commercial negotiations of all the nations of the Continent? Or is it an indication of ferocious and malevolent hostility to foreign nations that the same party has confully committed to economic policies which have enabled ten millions of Europeans to cross the ocean during the last thirty years and obtain a large share of the benefits of American

prosperity? What these Democratic moralists need to be reminded of is the fact that England is not Europe. England has its Free-Trade system and, Lord Salisbury himself being the witgrounds, and everybody in that city should be ness, is excluded by her own policy from the circle of Reciprocity alliances. Republican policy is antagonistic to these English principles, but there the lines of cleavage end. It is entirely in harmony with the Tariff and Reciprocity systems of Continental Europe. It is not the United States but England that is arrayed against the world. Every other great nation protects its own industries, and enters

nation does as it would be done by, and that may have been bought up or crushed, the for the fact that last year's exports were abseems to square with the Golden Rule. England alone occupies an isolated position in the economic world. Its curious adaptation of the eign nations to open their markets to us withdo exactly what it is for our advantage to have neither Scriptural nor ethical.

Let us look at these questions from a foreign point of view. When the German Empire was founded the English Free-Trade system was introduced and tested for a period of years. The results were so unsatisfactory that Prince Bismarck abandoned the system, and had recourse to Protection on American lines. Certainly the adoption of a Protective Tariff was significant duty of seven-tenths of a cent on not an indication of German hatred of the United States. It was nothing less than a splendid tribute paid by one of the great States of the Continent to the wisdom and successful not strong enough to stimulate much additional operation of the American tariff. Both Free Trade and Protection have been tried in Germany during this generation, and one policy has failed and the other has been markedly and to compete, which the tariff had ensuccessful. If Germany prefers to remain a Protectionist and a prosperous country, is that a sign that she is hostile to all the world?

Or is it an indication of supreme selfishness and hatred of foreign nations that Germany has entered into a series of twelve-year commercial treaties with other Continental Powers and made a Reciprocity compact with the United States? These conventions are equitable international bargains, based upon equivalent advantages. Home industries are not people are not deprived of employment. Marit binds great nations together and promotes the ends of peace. That is also Reciprocity as it has been embodied in the policy of the Harrison Administration. It accords with the tariff systems and commercial relations of the Continent and embodies the Golden Rule. It is not in harmony with English policy; but England is not the world

CANNOT GET AWAY FROM THESE FIGURES. Here are a few figures which THE TRIBUNE has already published several times, and always to the distress of Democratic writers and

stump-speakers: Net increase of wages, New-York State, in 1891, as reported by Com-State, in 1891, as reported by Com-

missioner Peck (Dem.).... Net increase of savings bank deposits, New-York State, in 1891, as reported by Superintendent Preston (Dem.) Amount invested in building and loan

clations, New-York State, 1891, as reported by Superintendent Preston (Dem.)..... nerease in valuation of real and per-

sonal property, New-York State, in 1891, as reported by Democratic Board of Equalization

152.347.753 It is not strange that our friends the enemy find it agreeable to run away from these figures. For they are loaded figures-loaded with cogent arguments for President Harrison's reelection, which the Democracy cannot meet. Would the voters be acting the part of levelheaded men if they should say by their ballots that they desired the discontinuance of the Republican policy of Protection, under which the grand and beneficent results for which these figures stand were brought about? What could the country make by a change of Administration? Anything desirable? Mr. Cleveland is pledged by the platform to which as an honorable man he is fully committed to most people. In referring to the recent celevoters. The only other alternative is to supsition that the protection of American labor and American capital is unconstitutional. What then in the event of his election and the return of his party to power, would be and they do? They would endeavor, with as little loss of time as possible, to break down the system of Protection at all points. The Democracy for which Mr. Cleveland stands, let it be borne in mind, is essentially different, so far as its tariff policy is concerned, from the Democracy at any previous stage of its history. It used to be friendly to some-not much, but some-Protection. "Incidental" Protection was one of its concessions. But that era has passed Obviously, if Protection is unconstitutional even an infinitesimal degree of it cannot be tolerated-is an offence against the fundamental law of the land.

Our Republican friends the State over are finding this table of figures a most telling campaign document. It is to the point; it is readily comprehended; it weighs a ton. Is a change desirable? These figures say no. Would Democratic administration, in all it would imply, give the country a greater degree of prosperity than it now enjoys? These figures say no. Therefore, let them be circulated widely and pressed home.

# THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

One objection to the Protective policy has much weight with many minds, which ought to have none. Manufacturers who combine to create monopolies and fix prices furnish the most effective weapon the Free Traders have yet found. It is not a sound argument, be cause there are fewer such combinations in this sum, for the best campaign loke? country under Protection than in Great Britain, where there is no Protection. It is a de ceptive and essentially fraudulent argument. because in this country by far the most important and the most effective combinations are those which have no assistance or advantage, and never had assistance or advantage. from protective duties. The Standard Oil Company never had to assist it any duty on refined oil. The combination of coal-carriers never had to assist it any duty whatever on anthracite coal, nor can there be found anywhere bituminous coal of such quality and so located that it could be imported free of duty to take the place of anthracite. This was demonstrated under the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, when imports of soft coal, though free of duty, almost entirely ceased. Yet an appeal to prejudice may sometimes be effective, though it has no sound reason in it.

Manufacturers who combine to control prices place in the hands of Free Traders a weapon which ought to have no force, but which nevertheless has a great deal. The popular indignation does not fairly weigh the fact that such combinations might be formed if there were no duties on the articles produced, just as they are formed in the oil or the coal trade, where there are no protective duties to assist. Neither does the public mind give proper attention to the fact that the protective duty is itself the greatest obstacle to the success of any such combination. It is intended to encourage, and does, in fact, encourage, many to engage in the protected industries. No matter how many of these persons thus enlist in a fight against monopoly, they must be crushed by extreme depression of prices, or bought up at their own

Men's Republican Club. Speeches were made principles for mutual advantage. Every other | don the struggle. And no matter how many pretective duty still offers a premium to others | normally large. But another change has also to engage in the struggle.

The combination is, in fact, an enemy of the Golden Rule is this; "We want all other for- tariff, because it tries to deprive the consumer of the benefits which the tariff was designed out reference to their own industries, and to to secure them. And the tariff is of necessity an enemy of the combinations, because its While the foreign demand for American prodthem do." That may be English, but it is especial object is to stimulate such home competition in the manufacture that prices to consumers must be reduced. It is an open question whether the combination of refiners and dealers would not control the sugar market as effectively if there were no duty on refined sugar as it does now, but the duty all the time offers an inducement to persons to engage in refining sugar. Whether the present inbinding twine is not more beneficial to the combined manufacturers than the old duty of 3 1-2 cents may fairly be doubted, since it is competition. The combination in steel beams. on the other hand, was clearly destroyed by the enormous increase of capacity to produce couraged, rather than by the reduction of duty

All such combinations are hostile to the Re publican policy and to the main object of protective duties. The Republican party is hostile to them all, and by special legislation has sought to destroy them. If in this instance or that it has not yet succeeded, the fact does not give any excuse for the charge that monopolies prices, and to that cause alone, a decrease of are created by the tariff and tolerated by the party. Democratic Legislatures have passed many stringent laws for the same purpose, and sacrificed; factories are not closed; working Democratic officials labored zealously to enforce them, without any effect whatever. The result kets are opened conditionally and with due thus far is that the Protective Tariff itself has regard for the interests of domestic produc- broken down and destroyed more combinations tion and labor. That is Reciprocity as it is and monopolies than have been destroyed by now known on the European Continent, and any or all laws, State or National, aimed directly at them.

### ANOTHER JOKE.

Mr. Cleveland's great campaign joke, to which reference has been made heretofore, in which he spoke of the "conversion" of Mac-Veagh, Gresham and Cooley and the prospect of Texas going Democratic as a succession of surprises, has excited a spirit of emulation among the Democratic leaders over the border in Connecticut. The New-Haven Democratic newspapers print accounts of the dinner of the Monticello Club-a Democratic organization in that town-which came off last Saturday night, with Professor Simeon E. Baldwin at the head of the table. Now, it is only fair to say that the presence of Professor Baldwin upon con vivial occasions, while it diffuses a mild and benevolent radiance, does not promote hilarity He is, no doubt, much more familiar with the Constitution, and the wrongs inflicted on the people by that cruel and iniquitous instrument, than Colonel Norris G. Osborn, of "The 13,755,445 New-Haven Register"-although the Colone can upon occasion talk about its wormy and worthless and weather-beaten character in a way calculated to make the statue of Rector 19,759,720 Pierson hail a horse-car and move away-but for a song and dance, or as "end man," or at the head of a table, the Colonel lays way over the Professor; can give him a great many points.

However, the Professor is coming on. started in with his first joke Saturday night, probably after reading Mr. Cleveland's. It's a very good beginning. If the campaign were to continue a few weeks longer it wouldn't be surprising if he and the Colonel should be found some evening executing a clog dance and singing together two or three hundred of "The New-York World's" prize campaign songs just to "rouse" the New-Haven Democracy. Thi is his joke, as told by "The Register": "In opening the proceedings he announced a fact that had undoubtedly escaped the attention of brations in connection with the discovery of America by Columbus he said that, after a study of the matter, he had found that as Columbus had discovered this continent he had also discovered the Democratic party. It explanation of the matter he had found that Columbus, in discovering this country, had discovered the United States, and as the Democratic party predominated in the United States he had also discovered the party as one, and both were inseparable." The report proceeds to say that "his remarks were received with applause which lasted several minutes." Which a doubt greatly encouraged the Professor

As a joke the Professor's is rather more elaborate in its architecture than Mr. Cleve land's little skit on Wayne MacVeagh and Texas; but, not being competitive in character, it is hardly fair to compare them. Both are extremely good and quite unexpected. Professor Baldwin's friendly allusion to Christophe Columbus is not only pleasing on account o its side-splitting humor, but is also specially gratifying to the people of Connecticut as showing that the Professor has a kindly feeling toward Columbus. It is well known that he has felt hard for many years toward the authors of the Connecticut Constitution, and until the date of this speech it was not certainly known that he did not feel pretty much the same toward the discoverer of the con tinent. This point is now settled amid tu multuous applause. The campaign grows jocular and hilarious. Call the next. By the way, how would it do for "The World now that it has got its prize campaign song. to offer a million dollars, or some such trifling 1893.

THE EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER. The decrease in exports of domestic prodnets has attracted some attention for the last three months. Many seem to forget that the comparison is with the exports of last year, which, on account of the extraordinary failure of crops in Europe, were much greater than ever before. Thus export@larger than the largest ever known prior to last year, when now reported, show a decrease in the comparison. To a large extent this is the explanation of the apparent decrease which has appeared in the returns for the months of July August and September. The preliminary returns of exports for September have just been made, and in comparison with those of last year are as follows:

Breadstuffs ... \$17,305,085 9,982,557 6,043,055 2,349,392

\$40,315,746 Total ..... The exports of these articles in ordinary years constitute not far from two-thirds of the total exports at this season. Last year the proportion was more nearly three-quarters, because of the extraordinary exports of breadstuffs It will be noticed that in breadstuffs alone a decline appears of \$14,157,000, which is much the greater part of the total decrease for the month. But in cotton and petroleum, as well as in provisions, some decrease also appears. so that the aggregate decrease in value of exports of these principal classes for the month of September is \$19,135,601, or about 32 per cent.

So considerable a loss would indicate an imsecting in the hall of the Wholesale Drygoods | into Reciprocity negetiations on give-and-take | price, unless the combination consents to aban- portant and most unfavorable change in the

foreign commerce of this country, were it not for the fact that last year's exports were abnormally large. But another change has also to be considered, which is of the utmost importance, and which will undoubtedly affect the value of exports for some months to come. the value of exports for some months to come. This is the remarkable fall in prices caused by the exceptionally large crops of last year. ucts was extraordinary, the supplies of last AN AWFUL PICTURE OF THE SQUALOR AND year were even greater, so that enormous stocks of wheat and of cotton remained unsold in this country, and the stocks carried over in other countries were also unusually large. To this fact mainly is due the remarkable decline in prices this year in comparison with last year. The average export price of cotton in the month of September, 1891, was 9.37 cents per pound. but this year only 7.33 cents, a decline of more than 2 cents. The average price of wheat exported in September last year was \$1 04.57 per bushel, but this year it was only 80.74 cents per bushel. The average price of oil exported in September last year was 6.5 cents per gallon, but this year only 5.5 cents. There was also a considerable fall in the price of cattle, which averaged for September of last year \$88 30, and this year only \$68 20. provisions the change appears to have been mainly a decrease in quantity, as the average prices are slightly higher than a year ago. Actually more oil was exported than last year. but the decrease in quantity of cotton was 21,000,000 pounds. Owing to the fall of omething more than \$6,000,000 appears in the value of exports for the month of Sep-

tember. It is not to be expected that this depression of prices will continue as great during the

It is not to be expected that this depression of prices will continue as great during the crop year upon which we have entered. While the foreign demand for breadstuffs will undoubtedly be much smaller than it was a year ago, the Government report would indicate a stock of wheat not much exceeding 525,000. 000 bushels, against 612,000,000 bushels last year. The stock of cotton carried over in this and other countries is very large, but the decrease in yield, though as yet not definitely known, is also large.

The list of Republican meetings in this State which The Tribune publishes from day to day does not betoken that condition of apathy which some political observers are sure they detect every time they take a glance over the field. It is the state a glance over the field in spired by a well-grounded hope in the winning qualities of their cause. Some 1,500 meetings are to be held in New-York State this week: which shows that there is a great demand for good speakers, and that the committees in charge of the work are doing their duty toward meeting it. A veteran and clear-eyed Republican writes to Chairman Hackett that "there never were so many Democrate openly supporting the Republican ticket," That doesn't look much like apathy on our side of the house. In fact, there is no Republican apathy anywhere.

Cotumbus is said to have discovered America at 2 o'dock in the morning. That is more tran a good many Americans can do at the same happen. We seem to gather from this that the Prohibi-We seem to gather from this that the Pro

Columbus is said to have discovered America at 2 o'clock in the morning. That is more than a good many Americans can do at the same hour if they happen to be away from home.—(The Boston Tran-script.

We seem to gather from this that the Prohibi ion party has not yet entirely performed its mis ion all over Massachusetts.

According to the Election Code, the keepers of lodging-houses are bound to give information regarding the qualifications of their guests who register and intend to vote. The Republican managers propose to take full advantage of this provision of the law, and will prosecute any keeper of such a house who refuses to answer the questions put to him. Colonization and al other attempts to falsify the vote or to prevent the honest declaration of the will of the people will be exceedingly difficult this year.

The Republican tide is rising. Free Traders who desire to escape drowning will see the necesity of taking to the woods.

While the canting Mugwump and the "fake" emocratic newspapers are putting up their hands holy horror at the use of money in elections, we ead in a Connecticat Democratic newspaper this

frequently in secret session and in conference with the wise men of the party. One of ex-President Cleveland's most infunate friends, probably the most intimate outside of ex-Secretary Whitney, is frequently in close conference with Chairman Davis and the State omnittee. He is Banker Benedict, a millionaire, whose beautiful yacht repeatedly carried Cleveland to and from Ruzzard's Ray the last summer.

See? Chairman Davis is in "close conference" with "Banker Benedict." As one of the "wise nen"? No. As "a millionaire."

To the farmers of New-York; What were your axes last year, when one branch of the Legislature vas Republican, and what are they this year, when the Democrats had full control at Albany ? Dutchss County finds that her taxes, which in 1891 were only \$16.877.28, in 1892 are \$43,321. "In other words," as "The Poughkeepsie Eagle" puts t, "the first year of complete Democratic control this State the tax will be more than doubled. and the Senate seat stolen and given to Osborne will cost the people of this county alone \$26,444." of course every other county in the State has a imilar tale to tell of a large tax increase conse uent upon the extravagance and inefficiency o Democratic Legislature. Do the farmers and ther conservative taxpayers purpose to help elect Democratic Assembly this fall? Of course the a-if they desire another dose of high taxes is

# PERSONAL.

At the School of Fine Arts, Paris, the Jean Lecler orize of 500 francs, awarded annually in the course of rehitecture to the s'udent who passes through the acond class in the least time, and enters the first lass in the best form, was this year divided between Mr. Howard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech ology, and Mr. Arthur A. Stoughton, of the School o

Adolph Lethar Bucher, who died in Geneva on Tues tay, October 11, was in many ways the most intimate of Prince Elsmarck's friends. Soon after the stormy period of 1846 Encher was obliged to leave Prussia or necount of political differences with the Government He took up his residence in London, where he remaines for ten years, devoting himself to newspaper work, Upon his return to Germany he abandoned Lassalle and s former political friends and attracted the attention of Hamarck. The latter called him to the Foreign Office in 1854, making him a Privy Counsellor of Legation a few years later. Barber accompanied his chief to France during the Franco-Prussian war, acting a sikmarck's moin aid. His memoirs of this period of his life, published some time ago, are full of interest. He is the author of a number of political historical and descriptive books. Bucher was seventy-five years old at the time of his death.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, of Turkey, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth on September 21. he received was one from the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The Sulfan's older brother, who was de-posed on account of insanity, is supposed to be still alive. Among the numerous letters of congratulation which

Mrs. Lemuel W. Gosnell, who died in Chicago last week, lived many years in haltimore, and was noted for her ministrations to wounded soldiers in the hospital in the latter city during the Civil War.

Speaking of Emma Abbott's tender-heartedness and enerosity, George N. Loomis, advance agent for Sousa's band, says: "One year from the day her husband die the was in New-Orleans, and she commemorated his leath by sending a check to the lady manager of ar orphan asylum for \$500. It was sent unsought and

### FREE TRADE AND DESTITUTION

WANT NOW FELT IN FREE-TRADE ENGLAND.

THIS IS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

THIS IS TROM "THE LONDON TIMES," SEP.

THIS IS FROM "THE LONDON TIMES," SEP.

TEMBER 28, 1892.

The declaration of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in favor of a tariff for revenue only was as unqualified as it was unexpected. It contested not only the economical expediency of protective duties, but the constitutional competence of the Legislature to impose any dates whatever for any other purpose or to any greater extent than might be required to meet the ordinary charges of government. This policy, if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from free trade in the practical form in which we are familiar with it. . . No doubt Mr. Cleveland's contempt for the exaggerated alarms of the protectionsits is failly justified; but, if he is right, why should free trade be treated as a bogey and pronounced "impossible!" If protective duties are unconstitutional, as was asserted at Chicago, ne financial legeriemain can produce any other "read-justment" than that which would naturally follow the removal of all imposts tending to boister up particular branches of industry and commerce.

In other words the Democratic party proposes to

In other words the Democratic party proposes to adopt in this country the British system; and the leading British organ so recognizes the proposal. Now, let us see what that system has brought about in England, according to a leading Democratic journal.

THIS IS FROM "THE NEW YORK SUN," OCT. 16,

### FOR IRISH-AMERICAN FOTERS.

WHY MINISTER EGAN WAS DENOUNCED.

From The New-York Recorder.

The files of "The World," "The Times" and "The Post" at that time fairly teemed with malevolent sneers at Mr. Egan and insulting insinuations touching both his official and personal conduct. Not one of these Democratic and Magwamp assaults upon his character and record as the representative of the United States in Chill was founded upon fact. They were made at a time when they weakened his includes a so our Minister in that country, and encouraged the Califan Government to believe that it could safely refuse to atone for the wrong done to American sallors. In short, the Califan Government found the Democratic party and press ready and orager to do again just what they did from 1861 to And what was the animus of all this unpatriotic denunciation of Minister Egan, several specimens of which, culled from the files of our Cleveland contemporaries, we reproduce in our news columns this morning?

The sole and only reason.

which, carlied from the first of our news columns this morning?

The sole and only reason for this torrent of Democratic childration of our Minister to Chill was this this fame was Paricis Egan, he was a representative little fame was Paricis Egan, he was a representative little fame was Paricis Egan, he was a representative little fame was Paricis Egan, an ardent American patriot, as well as an Irish leader, and—crowning offence of all—an Irish-American Republican.

That, and that alone, was the cause of Minister Egan's abuse by the leading Cleveland organs. It was the same Know Norling spirit that led Mr. Gleveland many years ago to refuse to run for Mayor of Buffalo on the same ticket with "that d—d Irishman," as he coarsely called Mr. John C. Sheehan, It was la line with Mr. Cleveland's ostracism of Irish-Americans when he was President. There was no place for the Patrick A. Collinses in his Administration. So, when gallant Patrick Egan was at the jost of dangerous and delicate duty in Chill, the fact that he represented the American flag, the honor and the interview of the whole country was not enough to restrain the Democratic stream of venomous calumny which, as an Trish-American, he provided to stand by Mr. Cleveland and Jave him from the defeat which will surely overwhelm him if they denot must elther have very poor memories or very forgiving hearts if they fall, on November 8, to remember and repay the gross and wanton insultaheaped upon the Hon. Patrick Egan by the Democratic and the Mugwump party.

# DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

" NO TARIFF WHATEVER FOR PROTECTION." From a speech of Representative Hare, Democrat, in

I believe that a tariff for protection is the foundation and principal cause of all the complaints and
unrest that have either threatened or actually disturbed
the public peace and quiet for years, because it
fosters one industry at the expense of another; it
transfers the labor and production of one class and
gives it to another, thereby building up a small class
of great wealth and impoverishing the great body of
our people. I am opnosed to any tariff whatever for
protection simply. I favor a tariff that will bring
a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the
flovernment; and I favor this because we must collect
a tax sufficient to meet the actual wants of the Gov
ernment and this is the best way to make such collection. If we did not require money to defray the
expenses of Government. I would be an absolute and
uncompromising Free-Trader. I believe that a tariff for protection is the founda-

# UNASSAILARLE.

From The Morning Advertiser.

From The Morning Advertiser.

The record of the Harrison Administration is absolutely massaliable. The platform of the Republican party is absolutely massaliable. This being the case, whence comes the demand for a change!

We read a great many Claveland newspapers, and we full to find in them intelligent criticism of Mr. Harrison's record as President. Not a charge can be cought against him which can be sustained. We sead the speeches of Cleveland orators, and we have jet to find one who even attempts to point out the nistakes or alleged questionable policies of the Administration.

inistates or alleged questionable pouries of the xiministration.

We simply find the Democratic party arrayed against the system of Protection, under which the country has prospered as no country ever prospered. We find it arrayed against the bost system of currency ever devised, and we find it appealing to the pseludices of the States once in rebellion, and charging that the penceful, generous, high-carted Republican party means to work the Southern section gilevons wrong.

People who are just, and whose motto is the Right Always, do not fear. No harm can come to them and no evil can be latended. The Republican party means to harm co one. It stands for Justice, Prosperity, National Honor and Stability, and its cause is unassailable. It will win.

PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT STANLEY. New York did great credit to herself in the dis rom The Chicago Inter Ocean.

TRYING TO FOOL THE TORACCO-GROWER. from The Hartford Post.

From The Hactford Post.

Lewis sperry, seeking re-election as Congressman, is going up and down the 1st District, taking upon himself to guarantee the tobacco-growers that a Democratic Congress will not reduce the duty on Sumatratobacco. Mr. Sperry has never had and cannot have any influence over the pack of Free Traders from the south and West which compose the Democratic side of the House.

TO IMPOVERISH THE COUNTRY. The Chicago Mail.

gift was that nothing should be said about it. At the time of the dreudful Louisville cyclone she sent a draft protective tariff.